

of abuse, no matter by what motives dictated, which have been uttered against me, "my pulse has kept as healthful as usual," as if nothing had occurred. The light reflected from burning effigies, has only served to render the path of duty more plain. In that path I shall walk, my confidence being placed in the patriotism, discernment, and intelligence of the American People, whose interests are always best sustained by a firm observance of Constitutional requirements.

I tender to you, individually, assurances of great personal regard.

JOHN TYLER.

To Edward G. Crump, George Williamson, John A. Group, William R. C. Douglass, and Charles Jones, committee.

THE LEGACIES OF WHIGISM.

If the party in power at Washington, after having ruled eight months, were now to make its last will and testament, what would it leave to its constituents? The inventory of its effects would soon be taken; and the instrument would read somewhat like the following:

Item. We leave and bequeath to the producing classes of the United States a debt of twelve millions of dollars, which we have borrowed of John Bull & Co., to be paid to said John Bull & Co., as soon as our tax gatherers can collect the same of said producing classes.

Item. We give and bequeath to the said producing classes (vide infra—the farmers and mechanics and other hard working people) an annual debt of five millions of dollars, created by what is called the Revenue bill, the said five millions to be collected and paid in the increased prices of the necessities of life which the said classes may consume.

Item. We give and bequeath to the people of the United States the Bribery bill, commonly denominated the Distribution bill, by which three millions of dollars are every year to be taken out of the National Treasury and distributed to the people, of the purpose of bribing them with their own money into a subservience to the central Government; and this upon condition that an equal sum, with the expenses of collection added, shall be annually drawn from them by taxes on the articles they consume, for the purpose of furnishing the means of making the said distribution.

Item. We give and bequeath to banks and creditors a Bankrupt law, by which debtors are released from the payment of their pecuniary obligations, and which may not inappropriately be denominated "a new way of paying old debts."

Item. We give and bequeath to the stockholders and speculators, two United States Bank bills, which have been voted by John Tyler, with all the interest we possess in any Fiscal Agent endowed with the power of discounting notes for private individuals, which our well beloved Henry Clay and his trusty followers may hereafter succeed in enacting.

Conclude. We give and bequeath to the Whig party and their successors, a large bundle of violated promises, a quantity of coon, rabbit and sheep skins, sundry log cabins with cider barrels attached, together with that exquisite collection of balads known as the Tippecanoe Song Book, with the request that one of the most solemn and affecting of the said balads may be sung at our funeral, to the tune of "Hark from the tombs a colorad sound."—*Albany Argus.*

Why don't the Whigs sing now a-days? Have they hung their heads on the willows? Have they forgotten their old songs—or have they become numerous?—are they out of tune?—or are they so croon at each other that they cannot harmonize?—Have the poets, like the author of the first Harrison song, forgot their office?—Spur up, spur up, singlers! Sing now, as you did a year ago. How merrily did you pour forth such strains as—

"Huzza for Tyler!
Huzza for Tyler!
With these will burst
The Dutchman's tier!"

"This English system furnishes us with some important lessons. It is a heartless, relentless, plundering aristocracy; a system which produces every imaginable misery in the navy, for the purpose of enriching the few. We have previously such a system, operating with different instruments. The English system is a system of land barons, and is a system of *eng barons*. England is bordered with land aristocrats; our country with corporate aristocrats. England is bordered with corn laws and other schemes of taxation for robbing the many, and enriching the few; our country with currency corporations and other devices for the same purpose. Congress has just had a tax of twenty millions upon the people, which will benefit nobody but manufacturing corporations; and State Legislatures, by creating artificial money and needless debts, enhance prices, promote extravagance, prevent the exportation of our produce, to the injury of agriculture, and increase importation to the injury of manufacturing. And the manufacturing corporations, the *would be* aristocrats of our country, support this very system! And while the system brings one dollar into their pockets and abstracts ten, they exult in its benefits to themselves!

"All taxation is a burden upon industry, a check to prosperity. Perfect freedom is the best promoter of prosperity, and intelligence, order, peace and industry are the best protection."—*Boston Times.*

At the request of the President, a *solle prosequi* has been entered by the prosecuting attorney, in the case against the persons who had been in default for a breach of the peace near the President's house on the night following the first vote. For the information of our readers who do not understand Latin, we state that the meaning of the phrase *solle prosequi*, in this connection is that the prosecution is to be discontinued.—*Chicago Gazette.*

"English Benevolence."—The London Times gives some startling pictures of the existing state of affairs in England, notwithstanding the claims of that country to benevolence in ameliorating the condition of the poor and oppressed. We are gratified, says that paper, "to show from a voluminous variety of authentic evidence, that the laboring population of the manufacturing districts, (conditioned, we blush to say, by a British legislative) are generally attended with a systematic neglect of human life, compared with which the courage of cannibals, or the insatiation of Juggernaut, are almost tantamount to mercy. Talk of spending twenty millions of dollars for the emancipation of the West Indian Slaves—talk of forming a juvenile reformation society at the Cape of Good Hope—talk of philanthropic devices for the protection of the aborigines in British colonies—talk of organizing free colonization societies for Africa, and publishing expeditions to the Niger, on a grand enterprise of benevolence—we say it is an utter disgrace to the *disputing country* who have expended for these unending humbugeries, that while millions in thousands to perform the wanton

on behalf of doubtful and visionary projects, the wretched condition of the factory children, pining and perishing at their own doors, and hurried in a frightful ratio to an early tomb has never wrong a tear from their pharisaical eyes, nor quickened one dormant sympathy in their benighted breasts."

ABSTRACT FROM THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ending 1st November, 1841.

Charles L. Hinton, Treasurer of the Literary Fund, in account with the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Nov. 1st.—To balance due President and Directors of Literary Fund on the 1st of November, 1840, \$74,007 00

Recapitulation of Receipts.

Entries of Vessel Land.	5761 21
Rent Navigation Dividends.	2,550 00
Principal on loans by Literary Board.	28,344 44
Interest received on loans by Literary Board.	64,646 61
Interest on loans by Internal Improvement Board.	1510 72
Gov. Dailey, amount refunded after defraying expenses of Internal Improvement Board, on a visit to Swamp Lands.	81 63
Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington Railroad Company.	2,550 00
Interest on Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.	8,400 00
Tavern Tax received from Sheriff.	2,777 47
Auction Tax.	375 00
Bank Dividends, Bank of the State.	31,250 00
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear.	31,932 40
	\$421,613 02

Recapitulation of Disbursements.

Common Schools.	32,936 12
Swamp Land.	47,513 82
Expenses of Literary Board.	1,313 87
Attorneys' Fees, employed by Literary Board, Clerk to the Literary Board.	51 00
Printing for Literary Board.	46 00
Loans by Literary Board.	10,819 00
Subscription to Farmers' Register.	20 00
	\$92,655 67
Balance due 1st of November, 1841.	\$106,951 41

Charles L. Hinton, Treasurer of Fund for Internal Improvements, in account with President and Directors of Internal Improvement.

Recapitulation of Receipts.

Cherokee Bonds, (sales of 1839)	\$2,412 35
Cherokee Bonds, (old)	1,411 80
Cherokee Bonds, (sale of 1838).	7,461 69
Bank Dividends, (Bank of Cape Fear).	672 00
Principal on loans by Internal Improvement Board.	3,329 21
	16,289 94

Recapitulation of Disbursements.

Expenses of Members of the Board of Int. Improvement.	\$239 75
Commissioner of Nantahala Mountain Road.	94 00
S. Brinson, Clerk to Internal Improvement Board.	222 00
Discount on Georgia Bank Notes.	41 50
Survey Nag's Head.	130 00
Distributing Circulars for Internal Improvement Board.	5 00
Balance due Treasurer of Internal Improvement Fund, on 1st November, 1840.	2,172 73
	2,934 98

Balance due President and Directors of Fund for Internal Improvement on 1st Nov. '41.

\$18,554 93

Charles L. Hinton, Public Treasurer in account with the State of North Carolina as Public Treasurer.

DR.

By amount of receipts from 1st Nov. 1840 to 31st Oct. 1841, (inclusive) \$106,951 41

CR.

By amount of disbursements from the Public Fund, from 1st of November 1840 to 31st Oct. 1841, (inclusive) 118,704 48

Balance due Public Treasurer on 1st Nov. 1841.

10,304 50

Recapitulation.

Nov. 1st.—Balance due Public Treasurer, November 1841.

10,304 50

Amount due Literary Fund, on 1st Nov. 1841.

106,951 41

Do Internal Improvement Fund.

12,554 96

Deduct amount due Public Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1841.

10,304 50

Leaves a balance in the hands of Public Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1841.

11,014 57

Nov. 1, 1841. WM. F. COLLINS, Compt.

Expenditures on Governor's House the last year.

2,154 63

Amounts paid to Pensioners.

30,513 33

Expenditures for rebuilding Capitol.

30,513 33

The Mississippi Bonds.—We were looking for the facts in the case of the Mississippi Bonds which the government of that State refuses to pay, when we found the work done to our hands in the Albany Argus received by two morning's mail. The article is copied below.

Our readers will see with what justice the people of the State of Mississippi are denounced as "scoundrels" by the organs of the Whig party. There never was a bolder, more reckless, more profligate piece of scoundling than that which has been perpetrated upon the very people who are assailed with these harsh epithets. A violation of the Constitution of that State, in the first place, a violation of the law of the State in the second place, and in the third place, a fraudulent collection between those who had the bonds to dispose of, and those who purchased them—these are the principal elements of which the transaction is made up, and a further attempt to cheat the people and plunder the public treasury, never came to our knowledge.

It will be seen that the bonds, the payment of which is in dispute, were issued under a law which has never passed through the hands of the Legislature, and was in fact no law at all. It will be seen in the second place, that even the requirements of this law were not pursued in the disposal of the bonds, but that they were sold under their par value. The Constitution of a State and the laws of a State are public matters of which every dealer in the money market must be presumed to have notice, and if he has not, it is his own fault. If he takes the spurious bond of a State, he must be the loser, just as much as when he takes the spurious note of a bank or an individual. It will be seen in the third place, that not a dollar of the money received for the sale of the bonds ever went

into the State Treasury, or was in any way expended for their benefit. It will be seen further, that as soon as the circumstances under which the bonds were disposed of were made known to Gov. McNeill, he instantly by a public message declared the sale to be illegal. At that time, only two millions of dollars had been paid on the bonds by the United States Bank, which had become the purchaser through Nicholas Biddle. It appears, however, that notwithstanding this message, the United States Bank completed the transaction by the payment of the remainder of the sum agreed upon.

Looking at the matter by the help of this statement, it is clear that the purchase of the bonds by Mr. Biddle, was collusive and fraudulent. He purchased with a full knowledge of the illegality of the transaction; or, which is the same thing, with the means of knowledge before him, and completed the terms of the purchase after public notice had been given of its fraudulent character. A subsequent purchaser of the bonds from Mr. Biddle, after the fraud has thus become notorious, takes them, of course, at his own peril. He must look to the Union Bank, and the Bank of the United States, the parties to the fraud, and not to the State of Mississippi.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 10, 1841.

We have the gratification, this week, of again greeting our friends, the subscribers to the Carolinian, after a much longer suspension than we either anticipated or intended when we had the pleasure of commencing with them last. An absence of four months, and some six weeks' illness since our return home, have deferred to the present, our expected earlier resumption;—but, we now begin our editorial duties anew with firmer faith in the again triumphant doctrines of the Republican party, and with brighter prospects in the political horizon to cheer us on.

We congratulate our Democratic friends on the great and extraordinary political revolution—or perhaps we should rather say, on the general awakening of an outraged and deceived people from their "delusion,"—which the events of the last summer has effected. Never before, in this Government, has the misconduct of any set of rulers been so signally rebuked by the overwhelming torrent of spontaneous popular opinion. The Spring saw the Whigs, so called, assume the reins of power with a pomp and regal display unprecedented in our plain Republic;—the Autumn finds that proud and boasting party every where defeated, broken to pieces and scattered to the four winds of Heaven. The verdict of strong condemnation has been rendered on their *very first acts* by a large majority of the people in nearly every State which has voted since the Extra Session of Congress.

We had these events as auspicious for the permanency of our institutions—as evidencing the return of popular sentiment to a healthy state—and as proving what we of the Republican party hold:—the ability of the people, "the mass," as the Whigs say, to govern themselves. The Democrats confidently expected to see these things take place, as they have, but few imagined that the catastrophe of whiggery would happen so soon. We knew that old Federalism would wear the mask no longer than it was necessary to do so to secure power, and we rejoice that its hideous features have been already displayed to a people who are at the sight, moving with the spirit of '76 to hurl it from the high places obtained by fraud and deception.

We congratulate our Democratic friends too, on their enviable position—one of which they may well be proud. We told them when they were taunted with defeat twelve months ago, that this time would soon come—a time not for idle boasting, but honest exultation. They stood firm and unmoved on their PRINCIPLES in the extraordinary and memorable contest of 1840, sternly rejecting the artful seductions and specious promises of Federalism by which so many of their fellow countrymen, no doubt equally honest at heart, were deceived, and led away to a participation in whig slavery, and the support of bank monopoly. The unyielding Democratic minority of 1840 standing where they then stood, in less than one year, have had the high satisfaction of seeing the deceived majority acknowledging their error, and turning back by thousands to rally around their old republican standard. Have not the Democracy, then, cause to be proud of their position?

But while they remember their adherence to principle in the contest of 1840, let them also recollect that it was *apathy*—a feeling of false security—which allowed the enemies of popular rights to surprise and conquer them; they forgot that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;"—let them look to it now, and bear it in mind for the future.

We are glad to know that many of our old Republican friends are turning from the support of Federalism back to their former places in the Democratic ranks. Thus we fully expected, and they are freely welcome. Our contest was not with them, but the designing leaders of the Federal party, and against their odious anti-Republican principles. The deceived of the honest people believed the charges of Federalism against the Democratic administration, for what the Federalists had themselves done by the abuses of banking; they were too credulous of the many smooth tongued promises of that designing party—they too readily granted a "generous confidence" to those who refused to avow their opinions, and they were completely carried away by the excitement of the time—the result has been as was foretold by the Democrats, and the eyes of these deceived Republicans are now opened. It will be well for their rights and liberties if they have learned from this lesson which every enlightened Republican should well remember, and always practice—to examine facts, and not follow the blind impulse of excited

passion to believe the artful misrepresentations of unheeding demagogues;—and above all, to put their faith in "principles not men."

THE FEDERAL PROMISES—WHERE ARE THEY?

We have asked this question more than once, and we intend to keep it before the eyes of the people who were deceived, and the men who deceived them. Fourteen months ago it was every-where proclaimed by the whig orators that if Gen. Harrison was elected, and the Whigs could get into power, prosperity and plenty would at once fill the land with pay. Times were immediately to become better, and money was to be more abundant than it had ever been. This was repeated every day and continually. Well, Harrison was elected, and the Whigs are in power,—but, where are their promises?—all—every one has proved false—utterly false, as nobody will deny. So far from their being verified, it is a remark in the mouths of all classes, that money is much more scarce than has ever before been known in this country, and times are becoming worse, and worse, every day. Why is this so? The Whigs are in power—why have they not fulfilled their promises? One of two conclusions is certain,—that in making them, they either *willfully*, or *ignorantly* deceived the people. Let them take either horn of the dilemma, and answer for themselves. If they allege that they deceived *ignorantly*, then, in the name of common sense we ask, should the people *ever* again put confidence in such *ignorant* men?—in men who were so ignorant as to believe they could do things that they cannot do?—On the other hand, if they admit that they *willfully*, and *knowingly* deceived them;—then ought the people to continue their confidence in men who have *willfully* and *knowingly* deceived them?—men who promised bread, and have given a stone; who promised meat, and have given a serpent?

This, however, is not all. The Whigs have not only failed to give to the country the relief they promised,—but they have adopted measures which must, of necessity, make times harder;—they have in truth made times already harder;—they have squandered the hard earnings of the people by *millions*—they have emptied the Treasury by extravagant appropriations,—and in *giving away* the public money, and now they are about to fill it again by a double tax on the country—and this tax the *laboring men* have to pay. All this has been done in the first six months after getting into power. At the same rate, if not checked in their high career, what will they do before the end of four years?

Dearest,—most dearly, are the people about to pay for hard cider and coon skin frolics.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and the Island of Cuba.

It would seem from the reports going the rounds of the Whig papers, that Mr. Clay intends before long to resign his place in the Senate, and retire to the shades of private life. It is said he contemplates taking a trip to the Island of Cuba, to spend the winter in that genial and delightful climate, for the benefit of his health, which has been greatly impaired by the labors and fatigues of the Extra Session. We hope his visit to Cuba if he should make one, will not only restore his health but also give him an opportunity of witnessing the effects of a hard money currency on the business, and prosperity of a whole community. In the Island of Cuba which exports more than some five or six States of this Union, there is not, nor ever has been a *bank note*, or a *paper dollar* in circulation. All the currency is in gold and silver,—and notwithstanding this, labor is better paid, and wages higher there, than in any country on the globe where *paper money* is used as a currency. This simple fact is more conclusive on the question, than all the whig speeches, pamphlets, and songs, that were delivered, printed, and sung in all the year of 1840.

We again say, if Mr. Clay goes, we hope he will come home with not only improved health, but with changed and sound views on the subject of a hard money currency.

THE EXTRA SESSION—ITS ACTS AND DOINGS.

As we have not before had an opportunity of noticing the doings of the Extra Session of Congress, we will now briefly review some of its principal acts, and place them on record for the benefit of our readers of all parties.—The "whirlwind," as Mr. Adams called it, that carried the Whigs into power, has passed away, and with returning reason these ways were carried away by it, as well as others, may soberly examine facts to more advantage than when under the influence of prejudice and excitement. We shall state nothing but plain facts, and we commend them to the consideration of honest men.

The Extraordinary Session of Congress, it will be remembered, was called by a Proclamation of President Harrison, soon after his inauguration, to convene on the 30th of May last, to consider—

"summy weighty and important measures principally growing out of the condition of the public finances."

The Whig orators had the summer before, universally promised to the people *general relief* immediately on the election of Gen. Harrison—it had been nearly six months since his election, but no signs of the promised plenty yet gladdened the eyes of the hungry expectants. In this picture, when it was necessary to secure a majority in Congress before the "delusion" passed away, the Extra Session was resolved upon, and the anxious people were told to wait till the Whigs had time to act, and then they should see "reforms" and have "relief" to their hearts' content. All eyes were now turned to the Extra Session, and all hopes fixed on it as the first source from whence they were at last to receive everything. Let us go on, and see what they *did* receive at the hands of the Federal Whigs, for the party were not idle during its time. Their promised work, be it remembered was to—relieve the distress and embarrassments of the country—"to make money abundant"—"to raise the prices of labor and produce"—"to reform all abuses"—and "to economize the public expenditures," so as to "restore the days of the Patriot Presidents."

On the 30th of May Congress convened, the Whigs having a large majority both in the Senate and House of Representatives, which, of course, enabled them to do as they pleased without favor or fear of the Democrats. They proceeded to work, and their first act, after being organized, was to pass a bill making an appropriation of *one hundred and seventy six thousand dollars* to defray the expenses of the Extra Session,—this was the "weighty and important measure, growing out of the condition of the public finances"—upon which they considered—the filing of their own pocket.

The next measure upon which they proceeded to legislate, was one also directly "growing out of the condition of the public finances,"—providing for the sum of *twenty five thousand dollars*, in gratuity, and which was passed together with an annexed bill appropriating *three thousand dollars* for the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison. Before the President's death, he had drawn \$6,250, from the treasury, his first quarter's salary;—this was paid to the others, makes a sum of *thirty four thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars* to the American people, for one month's service of Gen. Harrison in the Presidential chair.

These whig reformers and economists called for the Extra Session particularly to devise means, as they said, to fill the public treasury, which they alleged to be empty and bankrupt, yet we had among their very first acts after assembling, laws, *unconstitutionally giving away*, and squandering the people's money by thousands. The amount of \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, besides being the salary of a new salary, without reason of consideration for any occasion, was, moreover, estimated a ruinous precedent, which may occasion the loss to the American people of thousands and millions in *gratuities* to any body on whom Congress may please to bestow the public money. As such, it was an outrage, and we believe every honest, unprejudiced man will so regard it. At the appropriation of \$3,000 to Gen. Harrison's funeral expenses, we need only state that it was opposed only by some Whigs as *extravagant*.

Next, we had among their acts, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$12,000,000;—that is—to create a new *National debt* to the amount of *twelve millions of dollars*. The Federal party have always held that a "National debt" was a National blessing, and we see that they are now hastening on getting into power, to show this "blessing" on the people among their *very first acts*. The people ought to be grateful for it. They may rest assured that if the Whigs continue in power much longer, they will advance "blessing" of *twelve millions* more increased to one of a hundred millions. This debt is nothing more than the entering wedge. The amount interest on the twelve millions amounts to upwards of \$600,000. Who pays it? Let the increased tariff taxes answer. The Democratic administration was abused by the Whigs for *extravagance*—and the people ever hear of a Democratic Congress *first giving away* thousands of the public money, and then *concerning* the country with a *National debt*! Yet this is *whig* "economy and reform!"

We had next in importance in the list of acts, the bill to—"Distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States."—This, we consider the most outrageous of all the outrages committed in the doings of the memorable Extra Session. It has been very properly called the "*Bribery Bill*"—and is in fact, nothing more than a most audacious attempt to *drive* the "ignorant people" with their own money, into Federal Clayism. It proposes most generously, to give the proceeds of the sales—say about four or five millions annually—to be divided among the States. Wonderful generosity of Federalism—First to give away the money intended for the support of Government, and then burden the people with a *National Debt*, to pay its expenses. To give all people of the States, say three millions annually of their own money, set apart for Governmental expenditures, and then collect from them *three and a half millions* in *Tariff taxes*, to make up for it; that is, the three millions generously given them, and a half million besides to pay expenses for collecting. Should we not conclude that the Federal party count strongly on the ignorance of the people, when they expect to catch them with such bare faced and malicious *bribery* overtures as this? We shall have more to say of the "*Bribery Bill*" hereafter.

Another act of this Extra Session is one which has always been opposed by the Republican party as altogether odious in its spirit, and inevitable mischievous and unjust in its operation, and it is one which the Federalists have with equal uniformity always advocated;—we mean—the "*Bankrupt Law*." It has been boasted by some of the whig papers to be the greatest and best act of the session. It is certainly "a new way to pay old debts," and when we have a pe we will never become fashionable in this country.

Edicts were made by the Whigs to impose a *Tariff tax* of twenty per cent on *sugar*, *salt*, *molasses* and other necessities of life, and it was only defeated by the firm and undivided opposition of the Democratic minority, and by a new localism, who dared not attempt to impose such burdens on their constituents. Mr. Clay however, gave notice that this tax should be imposed *hereafter* on these articles. The Tariff bill passed lays about *ten millions* additional taxes on the country, to supply the exhausted treasury with the millions given away to the States, and prodigally squandered in other extravagant ways.

The Budgetary Treasury law, providing for the safe keeping of the public money was repealed by the whig majority. They were unwilling that the public treasury should be in *any* custody, but rather desired it to be given over to bank control, to afford additional capital for the banks, brokers, and stock jobbers, for speculation, paper trash issues, and convenient plundering.

Those, which we have mentioned, are some of the most prominent acts of a *whig retrograde and reform* at the Extra Session, but by no means all. For the laborer in most of our country, readers who have not seen regular reports, we will give a list of the acts passed, and also have some thing more to say touching them hereafter. The amount of money voted away was upwards of *five millions*—but the reformers and economists were far from being satisfied with this, although they declared the treasury empty;—for Mr. Clay

Whigs having a large majority both in the Senate and House of Representatives, which, of course, enabled them to do as they pleased without favor or fear of the Democrats. They proceeded to work, and their first act, after being organized, was to pass a bill making an appropriation of *one hundred and seventy six thousand dollars* to defray the expenses of the Extra Session,—this was the "weighty and important measure, growing out of the condition of the public finances"—upon which they considered—the filing of their own pocket.

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Next, we had among their acts, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$12,000,000;—that is—to create a new *National debt* to the amount of *twelve millions of dollars*. The Federal party have always held that a "National debt" was a National blessing, and we see that they are now hastening on getting into power, to show this "blessing" on the people among their *very first acts*. The people ought to be grateful for it. They may rest assured that if the Whigs continue in power much longer, they will advance "blessing" of *twelve millions* more increased to one of a hundred millions. This debt is nothing more than the entering wedge. The amount interest on the twelve millions amounts to upwards of \$600,000. Who pays it? Let the increased tariff taxes answer. The Democratic administration was abused by the Whigs for *extravagance*—and the people ever hear of a Democratic Congress *first giving away* thousands of the public money, and then *concerning* the country with a *National debt*! Yet this is *whig* "economy and reform!"

We had next in importance in the list of acts, the bill to—"Distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States."—This, we consider the most outrageous of all the outrages committed in the doings of the memorable Extra Session. It has been very properly called the "*Bribery Bill*"—and is in fact, nothing more than a most audacious attempt to *drive* the "ignorant people" with their own money, into Federal Clayism. It proposes most generously, to give the proceeds of the sales—say about four or five millions annually—to be divided among the States. Wonderful generosity of Federalism—First to give away the money intended for the support of Government, and then burden the people with a *National Debt*, to pay its expenses. To give all people of the States, say three millions annually of their own money, set apart for Governmental expenditures, and then collect from them *three and a half millions* in *Tariff taxes*, to make up for it; that is, the three millions generously given them, and a half million besides to pay expenses for collecting. Should we not conclude that the Federal party count strongly on the ignorance of the people, when they expect to catch them with such bare faced and malicious *bribery* overtures as this? We shall have more to say of the "*Bribery Bill*" hereafter.

Another act of this Extra Session is one which has always been opposed by the Republican party as altogether odious in its spirit, and inevitable mischievous and unjust in its operation, and it is one which the Federalists have with equal uniformity always advocated;—we mean—the "*Bankrupt Law*." It has been boasted by some of the whig papers to be the greatest and best act of the session. It is certainly "a new way to pay old debts," and when we have a pe we will never become fashionable in this country.

Edicts were made by the Whigs to impose a *Tariff tax* of twenty per cent on *sugar*, *salt*, *molasses* and other necessities of life, and it was only defeated by the firm and undivided opposition of the Democratic minority, and by a new localism, who dared not attempt to impose such burdens on their constituents. Mr. Clay however, gave notice that this tax should be imposed *hereafter* on these articles. The Tariff bill passed lays about *ten millions* additional taxes on the country, to supply the exhausted treasury with the millions given away to the States, and prodigally squandered in other extravagant ways.

The Budgetary Treasury law, providing for the safe keeping of the public money was repealed by the whig majority. They were unwilling that the public treasury should be in *any* custody, but rather desired it to be given over to bank control, to afford additional capital for the banks, brokers, and stock jobbers, for speculation, paper trash issues, and convenient plundering.

Those, which we have mentioned, are some of the most prominent acts of a *whig retrograde and reform* at the Extra Session, but by no means all. For the laborer in most of our country, readers who have not seen regular reports, we will give a list of the acts passed, and also have some thing more to say touching them hereafter. The amount of money voted away was upwards of *five millions*—but the reformers and economists were far from being satisfied with this, although they declared the treasury empty;—for Mr. Clay

chairman of the Committee on Finance, proclaimed in the latter part of the Session that they must either increase the *new National debt* by another loan, or make the taxes higher. He said further that the expenditures of the Government would be about *twenty-eight millions* of dollars annually.

It is in the memory of every man how the Democratic administration of Mr. Van Buren was denounced by the whigs for extravagance and corruption in expending 21 millions annually, and here we see their great leader as soon as the party gets into power declaring that the whig expenditures will and ought to amount to *twenty-eight millions*.—What do the tax-payers think of this kind of "economy" and reform?

We must reserve for another day an account of the time, trouble and anxiety expended by the Clay whigs, in scheming and planning during the latter part of the Session to "head" Capt. Tyler, and force him to sign a Bank charter for the relief of the "aggravated people."

A friend has furnished us the following account of the "great dinner" lately given to Mr. Ex-Secretary Badger in Raleigh, on his return from holding office at Washington City. From the opportunities which the writer possessed of knowing what was done on the occasion, we presume his report of the feast must be correct;—of course, we know nothing about it, except from report:

DINNER AT RALEIGH TO THE HON. GEO. E. BADGER.

"On Mr. Badger's return from Washington City where he had been acting the part of Secretary of the Navy for a brief space of time—about as long as *Starch* engaged Governor of the Island of Barbados—the Federal Whigs of Raleigh received him with open arms, and gave him a dinner. The dinner was served up at the Episcopal College Buildings, and the Raleigh Register says it was a splendid affair. One of our variegated, corn pone, hard ender doughs, but a real gentleman's dinner. Instead of honoring the log cabin, they mastered in the lofty edifice of brick and mortar, instead of drinking hard cider to put their teeth on edge, they quaffed sparkling Champagne, and gloried in *old Madeira*, instead of "green goods"—silver plates, and diamond cut-glass adorned the table, and red velvet and white swayed usages—no "red paper" was there, but paper sauce, and perfect civility in provision.

The company on this interesting occasion corresponded with the sumptuous entertainment. There were present no home spun coats, nor the flannels that were worn. The Whigs seem to think that "Fanny's" and "Mechanic's" make a good enough dress to wear under a skin reveling;—or they will do to match after a dinner on any land,—not to roll back a chair, but when gentlemen were met together at "a splendid affair," why then they have no use for the vulgar commodity, or as the parson is wont to say.

A. The Badger dinner, not a log cabin, nor a corn pone, nor a cone on wheels, nor a big ball to be seen, but there you might see statey Carriages, and glittering Barouches rolling to and fro, by dozens. These you might see the English broad cloth shining in the Sun, and the French silks shining in the breeze;—there in short, you might see the elite of the metropolitan whiggery assembled.

All this shows the difference between a Whig feast before, and one after the elections.

Well, the "splendid affair" goes on. After eating to the honor and glory of Badger and Whiggery, until they could eat no more, the friends were gathered up, and taken off, and the clock was removed;—then came the "big war"—each man undressed his silk vest and aproned himself for the real business of the day, that is—drinking toasts—making speeches—singing songs—smoking cigars—and kissing off the Democrats. As we may judge from the account given in the Raleigh Register, the Editor himself being a participant, they had a stirring time of it. They drank, sang, shouted and smoked from three o'clock, until long after dark. They drank to the glory of every body present from the Hero of the East, down to the Hero of *exp. cavities and discharges*.—They drank old "Ty" into Heaven, and they drank old "Ty" into the other place. The last song that was sung on the occasion came from the President of the feast, Mr. Charles Handy. It is an old favorite of Secretary Badger, and when sung by the President in his "mountable manner" was received with rapturous applause by the whole company. The name of this favorite song is, "Honey and Mustard," it runs as follows:

"Sir Jerry Go Numbie was lame of a leg,
He didn't hold no one,
And my Lady Go Numbie had barely one peg
For a very old lady was she," &c. &c.

After this delightful and patriotic song had been encored, and sung over two or three times, the whole company dispersed, and staggered home, all of them as fat as "coons," and as easy as *Lords*.—So ended the "splendid affair."

How Abraham Rencher.—When Mr. Rencher was elected over Jonathan W. with, we gave the Federal whigs joy of their acquisition. We now renew our congratulations, and are happy to give them the agreeable intelligence that their favorite stands fast by Captain Tyler, and as course, goes against Henry Clay, the Juggernaut of Federalism. This is very well in Mr. Rencher, and taken in connection with several of his votes at the Extra Session, shows plainly that he is trying to get out of that company. It is exceedingly unkind however, of those who supported Mr. Rencher so strongly against Mr. Worth, a man of their own principles, now to accuse him with having *interested motives* for adhering to President Tyler. They insinuate that as Mr. Rencher can have no hope of ever again being returned to Congress, he sticks to Mr. Tyler with the hope of getting into some lucrative office before long.—Well, suppose this should be the case, is it any more a crime in Abraham to limit office than all the other Whigs in the land? Why has he not as good right to get some of the plunder as the rest of them? There were nine thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-nine applicants to Gen. Harrison before he died, including Orator B. and Gen. H. B. and for the few offices in the gift of our last Legislature there were some hundreds.—Why should not the Whig Representative from this District ask for a slice as well as "Father Williams" or any of the rest of them? The charge is altogether uncharitable.

If Mr. Rencher can get an office, let him have it in the name of peace.

A Condemnatory Hint.—Some tillers of the soil in Ohio a few weeks ago, sent Mr. Clay a large plough, which they represent as being a very good one. Possibly these rural whigs have fallen on this plan to give Mr. Clay a hint of what some of his friends have signified to him, much less delicately—that it was time for him to leave off his repeatedly unsuccessful chase after the Presidency, and retire to the pursuits of an agricultural life.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury urged its parishioners thus, just before the election: "Let every man get out every other man, and the day is ours."

PAPER CURRENCY.

"I feel myself bound, by the duty of my office, to advise the United States Bank charter, to obey the national duties I owe to my country and its constitution. I make no effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what appears to me to be a most unjust law."

"What is a corporation such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of individuals taken from the mass of society and vested with exemption, and surrounded with immunities. By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle of our institutions, responsibility to the people, are amenable only to a few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners."—Henry Clay, 1811.

So Mr. Clay thought and spoke in 1811, correctly defining a United States Bank Corporation as a "splendid association of individuals—vested with exemptions and surrounded with immunities"—wielding an immense power, irresponsible to the people and amenable only to a few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners. Such a law has been, and always will be the character of any United States Bank Corporation that can be chartered.—The directors are amenable chiefly to foreigners and for the benefit of foreigners they manage the concern, unless they follow the track of the last one in managing it solely for their own, and then blowing up with a loss to the community of millions.—So great a change has come over Mr. Clay that he has been for years, striving to establish one of these splendid associations above the people and the laws in this country, and now, his followers and himself are attempting to hunt President Tyler (the death for conscientiously acting on these sentiments of Mr. Clay in 1811).

Another General in the field.—Some of our readers in the country have probably not yet heard, although it was published several weeks ago, that the renowned General Scott has announced himself a candidate for the next Presidency. "In answer to many letters, from as many different States," the letter is characteristic of the General, being both long and silly. It contains this sage exposition of his "opinions," in speaking of the Extra Session and its impugned doings:

"If I had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the *Local Distribution bill*, the *Bankrupt bill*, and the second bill for creating a *Fiscal Corporation*—having long been under a conviction that, in power, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a *United States Bank*, is not only 'necessary and proper,' but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury as well as to many wants of our commerce and currency."

This will do to settle his chance for success if he should be made the "available" of whiggery for the next contest. After modestly conceding his military services in the last war, when, he says, he was the "largest in the presence of the foe," he winds up by this obliging assent to the question, it seems, of his "many letters, from as many different States."

Finally, I am asked, if nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination. *Long leave to reply respectfully YES.*

This has been called by some of the papers an illustration of the old tale of the ass kicking at the dying lion.—Mr. Clay, the lion of whiggery being constricted so nearly dead, that even Gen. Scott ventures to treat him with no more consideration and respect than to kick at his prostrations to the Presidency. No wonder that Mr. Clay should denounce the election of a "military chieftain" as a greater curse to the country than any war, pestilence, and famine; they have at least been the death of many cherished aspirations several times. But it is vastly amusing to notice the comments of the Whig press on this notable letter of General Scott. Some openly say that there is no chance for Clay, he has been too often defeated and it would be perfect foolishness to try him again;—these think a little "military enthusiasm" might be manufactured for Scott, and therefore incline to him as the "available";—while others not knowing what will turn up hereafter, handle the General's letter as cautiously as they would touch poison, not being exactly sure what they may have to do in the premises yet. The movement of the "long" General is anyhow evidence satisfactory, that whiggery has been blown up, and scattered to the winds in less than one year from its "glorious victories."

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.

The ball of whiggery, which they boastfully told us last year had rolled over the Union, and the Democracy everywhere, is this year turned back, by the "other thought" of the people and has crushed its own rollers from Maine to Louisiana. The great and good cause of the Constitution—of great rights—and the People is sweeping over the land victorious, and almost unresisted by the dismayed forces of the Bank and monopoly party. The elections in almost every State have resulted in the triumph of Democratic principles by overwhelming majorities. *Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa*, have declared by majorities of thousands that they will no longer have Federalism to rule over them, and all these now such the victorious Democratic ranks. The work of the Extra Session opened the eyes of the deceived people, and beheld the result!—In less than one year the Federal portion of the whig party—the advocates of a National Bank are left defeated, helpless, and prostrate. So much for the Extra Session and the "reforms" of whiggery.

Resignations of Congressmen.—Since the desperate rout of whiggery in the late Georgia elections, and the triumph of the Democratic party, three of the whig representatives of that State in Congress have resigned their seats. First, Messrs. Alford and Nesbit retired, and Mr. Dawson, the defeated Federal candidate for Governor, has followed their example and resigned. The Governor has ordered a special election to fill their vacancies, to take place on the 1st Monday in January next. The Whigs have nominated a ticket composed of Messrs. Gilmer, Dougherty, and Wright, to fill their places. The Democrats will run Messrs. Cuthbert, Black, and Cooper.

A sign and a wonder.—The Legislature of Vermont has lately refused to instruct the U. S. Senators in that State to use their exertions to obtain the charter of a National Bank. This is encouraging to the Clay faction in their attempts to "head" Capt. Tyler.

Revolution in Mexico.—Another revolution in Mexico, this country of revolutions, has raised Santa Anna again to the top of the wheel. He is now in the Presidential chair.

The importance of our vote.—It is stated that as many as eight or ten of the members of the Legislature, at the late elections in Massachusetts, were elected by a majority of a single vote.

The Hon. Clement C. Clay, U. S. Senator from Alabama has resigned his seat. This resignation is the necessity of spending the winter in Cuba, on account of the state of his family's health.

A rumor has been in circulation that Mr. Adams intended to decline a re-election to Congress, after the expiration of his present term. The old gentleman on hearing it, says that he intends to do no such thing, but will serve as long as his constituents choose to re-elect him. So we thought.

The Bank Presidents in New Orleans at a late meeting fixed on the 1st November, 1821, for a resumption of specie payments.—providing we presume, that when the day comes, it shall be altogether convenient, and they may consider it "expedient" to begin the honest discharge of their liabilities.

"*Beauties of the Banking System*."—In several whig papers, we have noticed this issuing as an article counting the robberies which have been committed by banks and bank-moves in the last year. It is very properly written—"Beauties of the banking system," it is an "unkind cut" from whiggery at its own domestic offspring. What! stealing millions in one year, the beauties of our unrivaled banking system, which federalism so cherishes, and so curses the democracy for desiring to correct. At this rate the bank goes may soon cry out—"save me from my friends."

NEW TERMS.

Our terms on resuming are a little different from what they formerly were. Old subscribers please notice this. And we beg respectfully to assure all, that they must and will be strictly adhered to without deviation in favor of any. Those, therefore, who desire to take a paper on the advance terms, must pay in advance;—this is, immediately after the receipt of this number, as we will certainly charge, without exception, at the rate specified, afterwards. The subscribers whose year had not expired at the time of our suspension, will, of course, receive a paper for the balance of their unexpired term.

We intend in as short time as we can procure type, to make some improvement in the appearance of the *Carlinian*.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

We are indebted to the publishers for sets of this valuable work for the Extra Session. No other publication of a present made of the debates in Congress except this. Those who desire to see and preserve an accurate report of Congressional proceedings, with all speeches of members of both parties, should by all means possess themselves of it at once, as its cheapness leaves it within the reach of every man.—The terms at which the work for the Extra Session, and the present one are offered, are certainly very low.—See Prospectus on this page. We hope many of the Democracy, at least, will subscribe that they may be enabled to show from the "Journal," what whiggery did at the Extra Session and what it will do to the present one.

A NATIONAL BANK.

It is well for the liberties of this country that—as the exacter below expressed it—"Lord North took the means of conquering North America," as he did, by paying by the hands of the Bank, we have had their extensive bribery of public men in high places, and their general corrupting influence; it is beyond conjecture that the plan of Mr. Dampier would have been much more effectual in bringing the Colonies to submission than resort to force, such as was fortunately made. The Federal party have always been trying the other "means," and are still using all their efforts to establish a "Bank of England" to "regulate the currency," and rule the people. Duane's Weekly Aurora of April 21, 1816, says:

"Mr. Duane, an English member of Parliament, at the close of the Revolutionary war, said: 'Lord North took the means of conquering North America.' Had he established a Bank of England, with several millions capital, at Philadelphia, he never need have sent an army thither—the thirteen Colonies would have been as easily managed as Jamaica."

JOURNAL OF BANKING.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our readers to subscribe for this journal. It was commenced in July last, and we have seen only a few of the first numbers, but these abound in useful and valuable matter; if it has attained equally good, it is well worth taking and preserving, and this is saying much for any publication now-a-days. Prospects on this page.

Some Limitations.—Concerning our first page may be found a correspondence in which Mr. Tyler as a whig or two, we think, on the Bank question for the benefit of Capt. B. and his other "readers." They may improve these gentle hints in their next landing this session of Congress to "head" his Excellency. The bank gentry, or as they call themselves, the "whig party in Congress" are beginning by this time, it is highly probable, to conclude that in "leading" Capt. Tyler, they have pretty essentially outwitted themselves, whiggery, and their bank schemes. Let them burn, hang, and drown the Captain in whiggery again, in all the little Federal towns, this will be good and revenge for them.

Congress met on Monday last, the 6th. We expect to receive the President's Message in time for publication next week.

Snow.—Old Winter has been intruding himself at this latitude, with rather "indecent haste." We had a snow storm that was by no means to be sneezed at—although we have no doubt it was—on Sunday before last, the 28th November,—the ground was, however, little more than covered here. We notice that it travelled the same day as far North as New England—a tolerable day's journey even from this region;—the depth of snow in Hartford, Conn., was, at least, 18 inches that night.

Since General Scott's announcement of himself as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Clay is probably beginning to incline to his old opinion, that the election of a "military chieftain" would be a great "curse to the country."

There are, says the Boston Post, a great variety of Whigs about now-a-days. 1. Clay Whigs. 2. Tyler Whigs. 3. Webster Whigs. 4. Hard Cider Whigs. 5. Temperance Whigs. 6. Back Whigs. 7. Anti Bank Whigs. 8. Farist Whigs. 9. Free Trade Whigs. 10. Whigs practicable. 11. Whigs impracticable. 12. General Apathy. Whiggery, which complete the dozen, without counting the "Scott Whigs." These, however, may be considered the same as the Bank Whigs, for the Bank Whigs stood the Scott during the last election.

Statue of Washington.—We had the pleasure to day of witnessing the elevation of GREEN-TON's noble statue of WASHINGTON in the room of the Capitol. May it be as imperishable as his name, and the Capital it consecrates, as immovable. Then may ours be truly called the Eternal City, and our Union without spot.

The statue is simple, sublime, naked majesty. A Greek, of the time of PERICLES, would take it for an Olympian Jove. It is colossal, but the mass is admirably preserved. The figure is sitting and naked to the waist. A mantle dr. across from the middle covers the lower portion of the body to the feet.—Globe.

The Grand Jury of this county, at their present session, have made a terrible railing among the dry bones of reason. They have found about forty indictments against bank directors for usury, and we ask what how many against others. Go ahead!—Indiana Sentinel.

Indulgent.—We learn that the Grand Jury of La Salle county have found a bill against the president and directors of the Rock River Railroad Company for swindling, to the emission of bills which they cannot and never intend to pay.—Chicago Democrat.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

SIXTY THREE INDIANS KILLED AND CAPTURED!

The St. Augustine Herald gives the following pithy account of the expedition.

Brevity is the Soul of Wit.

We publish the following as the best bulletins from Florida which has appeared since the war commenced. It is an extract from a letter of Capt. W. D. A. Wade, 3d Artillery, to a brother officer in this city, which has been pointedly furnished to us. We copy it verbatim.

"I have no time to write a long letter—so I say I am pleased with the result.

Appellation:
Killed, 6 warriors, 2 boys,
Prisoners, 14 warriors, 18 women,
10 boys, 15 girls.

Destroyed, 20 canoes,
Captured, 13 rifles,
12 powder horns (well filled.)

"any quantity of balls and buck-shot, and as for provisions more than you can tell. Pumpkins, coonies, beans, &c. No loss on my part. All returned well. The Indians were ready for fight, and very well prepared.—Had 60 men (of D and K companies, 2d Art'y.) Lieut Thomas and Asst. Surgeon Emerson accompanied. Hurrah for 'old Wade!' He went out with 60 men—brought them home safe, and brought a fair account of sixty three Indians. From the commencement of the war no exploit has equalled this.

Assistant Surgeon Van Buren, has assumed charge of his post.—News.

Lieut. Col. Gates, ordered to Traders' Hill, on an expedition of that Post, Fort Monroe, and North Station, which have been placed within his District and under his superintendence.—Ibid.

Beauties of Monopoly.—A pamphlet has been published in London, written by a poor man with a view to show the enormous rate at which monopoly is sustained in England, and the amount which it annually steals from the pockets of the industrious and hard working poor. The widows spend for bread, butter, sugar, tea, meat and beef, 11s. 51, a week. The cost of the articles is 6s. 7d., the tax on them 4s. 10d. Four sailings and ten pence tax on weekly housekeeping at the rate of 11s. 51. The annual amount of the poor widow's tax is £12 11, out of £29 13s. 8. The government gets of this £1 6s, and the monopolists.—Phil. Ledger.

It is to bring just such results, that the Disunion Bill was passed to increase taxation in America. Unless the States spurn back the dishonoring bribe into the face of the plunderers that offer it, it will be too late to resist after the projected or privileged class is in established command of the people's assistance. They will use the bayonet as the British aristocracy does to shed the blood of the poor man, should he struggle against the tyranny that robs him of the bread his sweat has earned. The would be monarchs of the land are Mr. Clay's "aggravated people" calling for plunder in an agony of avarice. Give them the plunder, and you give them arms to maintain the system of plunder.—Char. Mercury.

If our dish rag Governor, Mr. McREYNOLDS, takes the stump next Summer, he will have several humpbacks which he scattered in 1840 to clear up. That "golden plateau," which he said Van Buren sent five thousand dollars of the people's money to France to purchase, it is now admitted by the Whigs was purchased by President Monroe; and the delatation of *Swarcourt*, which Mr. M. made the burden of all his speeches against Van Buren, and the foul attack of all his anathemas against the Sub Treasury, is also admitted by Whiggery, was a humpback, got up by "a clique in New York," evidently for the express purpose of deceiving the people.

Query: If Gov. M. renead knew these charges to be false, did he act like a honest man to give them circulation? If he circulated them through ignorance, is he a fit Governor for the people of North Carolina?—Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

MARRIED.

In Charlotte, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., JOHN J. BLACK, Esq., to Miss MARY L., daughter of the late E. J. J. J.

Journal of Banking.

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—
1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove uninteresting to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be—
For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

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OF THE
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PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1822-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and comprehensively on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress turns out matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if no extraordinary matter expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the great speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may refer to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GAZARD and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged. Complete Index to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

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